









# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1858.

### The Vice President on the Stump.

During the early part of the spring, while the discussion as to the policy of receiving the Territory of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution was at its height, the entire country was curious to ascertain the views of the Vice President upon the question which was then one of intense interest. Meetings of the people were held in many of the States, and to these meetings the Vice President, the Cabinet, and the most distinguished members of Congress were invited to come. At that time it was of the utmost importance that Mr. Buchanan should receive the open support of all those who were friendly to his cause, and pious appeals ascended to heaven and were poured into the ears of men, "to strengthen the hands of the President." In order to do this, in order to give the President all the assistance in their power, the different members of the Cabinet frequently wrote letters to such meetings, as they were requested to attend, expressing their hearty concurrence and endorsement of his policy. During such excitement the South was certainly excusable in feeling considerable anxiety to know the views of the Vice President, whom she had elected avowedly for the purpose of checking whatever anti Southern feelings might exhibit themselves in Mr. Buchanan's executive conduct. And in order to satisfy this just and reasonable desire on the part of many Southern men and Northern men every means was resorted to to induce this popular favorite and child of rare good fortune to declare his opinions, but all in vain! The friends of Douglas declared that the Vice President agreed with the Little Giant of the West, and Mr. Breckinridge uttered not one word to undeceive them, not with that caution, for which he is so remarkable, wisely and prudently kept his peace. At last the South became suspicious and questions were seriously asked as to why it was that the chosen champion of Southern Democracy failed to announce his sentiments upon a question in which his party was so vitally interested? Why was it that while the storm was raging, and the angry waters lashed into fury by the winds dashed mountain high, that this boasted Ajax avoided himself of the obscurity into which Buchanan's early ill-will had cast him, and refused to utter one word to cheer on the united hosts of the Southern Democracy in their contest against the majority opposed to them—in which contest they were finally defeated, although they succeeded in covering their retreat by a mean and most deplorable stratagem? which many of them now regret? The only answer which the friends of Mr. Breckinridge ever devised to make to those interrogatories was, that the Vice President's elected position rendered it inappropriate that he should take any part in the discussion which was raging, and with this the curious were obliged to content themselves.

But we took no part in the discussion as to what were Mr. Breckinridge's views, and made no effort to elicit an exposition from him. As to what his honest convictions were his good sense left no room for doubt, but a slight knowledge of his character was sufficient to satisfy us that any attempt to induce Mr. Breckinridge to involve himself in the heated quarrel between the Northern and Southern wings of his party would be fruitless. We have never entertained a doubt but that Mr. Breckinridge thought and still thinks that the amendment offered by Mr. Crittenden was the only honorable and fair mode of adjusting the Kansas embroilment; but we never for a moment believed that Mr. Breckinridge would so far throw aside his overbearing prudence as to array himself in opposition to his party in the South by a candid expression of his opinions. Mr. Breckinridge does not appreciate the philosophy of those men who in their advocacy of truth and right bravely meet a voluntary martyrdom, he rather desires such as a species of immunity. He has no idea of sacrificing his prospects to his honesty. He would not "rather be right than President," but in order to gain that eminent position he is willing to countenance fraud and wrong, and to trample upon those very popular rights of which he has heretofore been so zealous an advocate. One of his many ardent admirers has already termed him the "chief apparent to the White House," and there can be no doubt that his vaulting ambition aspires to wield the scepter and to have within his grasp foreign missions and the endless list of offices at the disposal of a President. But in order to gain that much coveted position it was necessary to be exceedingly pliant, and John C. Breckinridge is in all respects an astute politician. He had sense enough to see that the Southern Democracy, who elected Mr. Buchanan, in order to make Kansas a slave State, would never support any one who desired to give the free-soil majority of the people of Kansas a fair chance to make it a free State; and he had sense enough to know that the Northern Democracy who shouted for "Buck, Breck, and free Kansas" would never unite with a man who had endeavored to force Kansas into the Union under a slave State Constitution, to which three-fourths of her people were opposed. In short he knew that as a Lecomptonite he would lose the North, and without the support of those opposing elements, his golden visions of the White House would prove to be but the dim creations of a morning dream. His policy then was to espouse either the one or the other, but to lay low, keep quiet, and finally be taken up as a compromise by the two rival factions, who will readily watch at any plausible excuse to unite upon the spoils, even though they divide upon principle afterwards. Such being his hopes, such his aspirations, and such the glittering prize for which his heart so deeply yearned, Mr. Breckinridge left the Democratic fight the battle as he best could, and "the dignity of the official post" was the excuse for his non-committalism.

But Mr. Breckinridge has discovered that such hopes are not to be realized, that some one else will be called in to administer upon the effects of the National Democracy—who it will be time done one determine. The feud between the Douglas Democracy and the friends of Lecompton is irreconcilable, for even if Douglas himself could be bribed or whipped back into the ranks, the mass of the Northern Democrats will spurn the fusion and kick Douglas and his present associates both from their path. The fool-hardy policy of Mr. Buchanan has estranged from the Democracy those whose support was essential to its success, and has thus ravished his beautiful brisols from our young Achilles. Mr. Breckinridge has therefore adopted a different policy. The people of the United States will not elect him President, but the Democracy of Kentucky may elect him to the United States Senate, and if Mr. Breckinridge cannot get padding he will take it. But in order to obtain even this latter office, it was necessary for Mr. Breckinridge to discard his non-committal policy and come out boldly in favor of the course which the Democracy of Kentucky generally endorse. He has therefore cast aside "the dignity of position" which once served as a convenient cloak, and has concluded that no man, however high his position, should refuse to avouch his sentiments before the people; in other words he has taken to the stump, and on more than one occasion has delivered harangues completely penetrated and saturated from beginning to end, with the very spirit of demagoguism. His speeches have been full of sophistry, of misrepresentation, and of artful and disgraceful appeals to the sectional feelings of his audiences. There has been nothing bold, or statesmanlike, or manly, about them. They have been the efforts of a Demagogue in support of a bad and rotten cause. They have been the miserable pleadings of one, who having gotten a taste of the spoils, is determined to hold on to them, if he can, without regard to the means to be employed to that end. They have been a crying shame to the Vice President of the United States. If Andy Johnson or Beverly L. Clarke had made such speeches, the whole country would have regarded them as natural and appropriate effusions to come from such characters. But from John C. Breckinridge, a gentleman of birth education, and unusually fine ability, from the Vice President of the United States they are too bad.

But we are not astonished that Mr. Breckinridge should stump the State of Kentucky preparatory for the next canvass, in which his name will bear a prominent part; for it is not long since he stumped the Northern States in advocacy of his own claims for the Vice Presidency, and why should he not meddle in a canvass for a purely ministerial office, in order to have his party perfectly organized for the fight in 1859, when he will run for the Senate of the United States. His present course, although very disgraceful is but in keeping with his antecedents.

In an article, published a few days since, we commented upon some of the villainous frauds practiced, and attempted to be practiced, by the Lecomptonists of this county in order to carry the recent election. And in response to the "howl" of indignation which has been raised on account of the treatment received by John Haly on the day of the election, we charged that two Irishmen named Grinnon and Jerry Purcell had been whipped by Locomptonists, because they voted the American ticket. The former of these men was whipped at the election just passed, and the latter about a year since. The charge in reference to Grinnon has not, and cannot be denied. As to Purcell, the charge is admitted. The leaders of the Locompton party in this county now admit that "about a year ago some of Jerry's countrymen dressed him down with a shillalah for being such a traitor to his country and to himself," as to vote with the American party. "Consistency, thou art a jewel." Suppose it were admitted, for argument's sake, and we admit it only for that purpose, that John Haly was beaten from the polls because he was a Democrat. Then let it be further admitted, for argument's sake, that all this was an outrage upon the rights of Haly, and in violation of the laws of the land. Will any Locompton tell us, upon what principle, it is a praiseworthy wrong to whip John Haly for such a cause, and yet at the same time it is perfectly proper for Locompton to beat Grinnon, and "dress" Jerry Purcell "with a shillalah," because they in the exercise of their constitutional rights, have seen proper to vote for the American ticket? Has the "contradictor" Haly any more right to vote as he pleases than "poor" Grinnon and "poor" Purcell have? Do the laws of the land make any such distinction between the rights of a "contradictor" and a "poor" man?

We have said time and again, and we repeat it now, that all attempts to interfere with voters at the polls should be discouraged and discountenanced by every good citizen. If Haly was beaten from the polls because he was a Democrat, then let it be a particular way, we no hesitatingly condemn such conduct. But we solemnly protest against the effort made to excite the indignation of the people against the American party because of the alleged treatment to Haly, and at the same time to excuse or fail to condemn the beating of Grinnon and the brutal treatment of Jerry Purcell, even though he be "a poor worthless drunken Irishman." There are other "poor, worthless, drunken Irishmen" about Frankfort besides Jerry Purcell. But the immense difference between them and Jerry Purcell, in the eyes of Locompton is, that they vote the "Democratic" ticket, while Jerry has the boldness and the independence to vote the American ticket.

A KINAFER, COUNTERFEITER AND FUGITIVE ARRESTED.—We learn from the Bowling Green Gazette that on Monday last, that community was thrown into the most intense excitement by the confirmation of a report which had been previously circulated, that a white man named George Howard, alias Jack Harrison, had abducted three slaves from their owners. The negroes were placed in a skiff, and had proceeded some distance down Green river before they and Howard were arrested. Some few of the citizens of Bowling Green advocated the application of lynch law to the scoundrel, but thanks to the efforts of several prominent individuals, the excitement was quenched, and the law will be allowed to take its due course. Howard was arrested, and was adjudged guilty of five charges; three of abducting slaves; one of having in his possession counterfeiting tools, dies, &c.; and another of felony; and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000, \$2,000 in each case. Being unable to give bail, he was committed to jail to await his final trial in the Circuit Court.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Texas, will be held in Louisville, Ky., on the 24th day of August next. Business of great importance will be brought before the meeting. Those who have "invested" would do well to be on hand.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.—Miss LIZZIE CARROLL, a lady who gave a Concert in this city last winter, has been tendered a complimentary benefit by the citizens of Frankfort, which will take place this week. We are gratified to state that Miss CARROLL will have the assistance of the Messrs. SCHAEFFERS, Mr. Jos. HOWARD, and Mr. DELL. This will no doubt be one of the best Vocal and Instrumental Concerts ever given in this place. The time and place will be announced to-morrow.

We regret to learn that Mr. WILLIAM A. DUSHMAN, of Big Spring Station, in Woodford county, had his arm badly crushed in a Threshing Machine on Thursday last. The accident occurred on the farm of Mr. Bernard Gratz, and resulted from an effort of Mr. Dushman to put on a band while the machine was in motion. Persons who work these machines cannot be too cautious in their use, as accidents often occur through inattention or carelessness. They rarely happen when proper care is taken.

Dr. W. C. SNEED, of this city, was sent for and attended the arm near the shoulder, and we understand from him that Mr. D. is doing well and likely to recover.

(From the Covington Journal.)  
Government Expenditures—Extraordinary of the Democratic Party—The Official Figures vs. Idle Declaration.

The leaders of the Democracy are making desperate efforts to cover up or palliate the enormous expenditures under Buchanan's Administration. The Cincinnati Enquirer's report of Mr. Stevenson's speech at Florence, Ky., has the following: "He then alluded to Mr. Crittenden's misrepresentation concerning the national expenditures, which he insisted were \$100,000,000 a year. In fact there were but sixty millions, and that was all authorized by a Black Republican Congress. It was paying their debts and deficiencies which made it several millions of dollars more than usual. It is only once in a long time that the position gets the ascendancy in Congress, and they are then very extravagant. Mr. Stevenson concluded by expressing his firm conviction that the Union could only be preserved by adhering to the Democratic party. He then, in an eloquent manner, introduced Vice President John C. Breckinridge to the meeting, who was received with a round of applause."

Now let us see where the "misrepresentations" have been. Mr. Crittenden did not say the national expenditures were \$100,000,000. He said, they were this year \$55,000,000 and that if they continued to increase in the same ratio they had done they would next year amount to \$100,000,000.

What was the amount of the expenditures for the last fiscal year? Mr. Stevenson says: "In fact, there were but sixty millions, and that was all authorized by a Black Republican Congress." This statement, if true, would be creditable to the Black Republicans of the last Congress, for it is a fact that the expenditures for the preceding year, (when all the branches of the government were Democratic) amounted to more than \$55,000,000.

At best it is a miserable get-off to charge the amount of the expenditures to the opposition—which had control of the House only. There was a Democratic Senate and a Democratic President, who suffered this Black Republican extravagance to go on unchecked! Every intelligent man in the country is aware that appropriations by Congress are made upon suggestions coming through the Executive, and that the amount asked for is often cut down, but increased. Any person who has paid any attention to the proceedings of the last Congress will remember that Mr. L. D. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, urged the passage of the appropriation bills, without amendment, upon the ground that the amounts were demanded by the Executive.

The mere disclaimer does not make much "official facts and figures." He makes round assertions, and then boldly denies contradiction. That he is sometimes wide of the mark is not strange. The actual appropriations for 1857, made in accordance with the demands of the Executive, amounted to \$72,112,292—and whether extravagant or not, the Executive is answerable for the amount.

We come to the appropriations made at the first session of the present Congress—Democratic House, a Democratic Senate, and a Democratic President. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette furnishes a statement "taken in the exact words and figures of the document just issued under the supervision of the Democratic clerk of the House of Representatives," showing the appropriations made at the last session of Congress. This statement is as follows:

Legislative, Executive, Judicial and Miscellaneous,	\$12,736,642.42
Diplomatic and Consular,	919,130.42
Indian Department, Revenue, Invalid and other Pensions,	4,407,155.85
Army Fortifications, Military Academy and Military Roads,	25,683,610.46
Naval Service,	14,508,354.23
Postoffice Department,	19,047,456.23
Ocean Steam Mail Service,	1,400,750.00
Collection of the Revenue,	3,020,000.00
Treaty with the King of Denmark,	403,731.44
Total,	\$81,824,825.40

These figures only show the specific definite appropriations. The indefinite appropriations, including claims and the like, are variously estimated, and in a statement promulgated by the Treasury Department, at \$3,500,000. I assume only \$2,000,000. The interest on the public debt is provided for in the bills authorizing the loans or notes, and hence no annual appropriation is made. This item belongs to the permanent class. With this explanation the result may be summed up as follows:

Total of specific appropriations as shown in Mis. Doc., No. 137, page 76,	\$81,824,825.40
Indefinite appropriations for claims, allowances, &c. estimated,	2,000,000.00
Interest on public debts which existed prior to acts Dec. 23d and June 14th,	1,445,314.35
Interest on public debts of \$40,000,000, created by the acts Dec. 23d and June 14th, say,	2,000,000.00
Balance appropriations last year applicable to present year Treasurer's report, Dec. 8th, 1857,	16,586,588.35
Total appropriations fiscal year 1858,	\$103,856,728.10

Here we have as the expenditures of two years under Mr. Buchanan's administration the enormous sum of \$175,000,000.

Mr. Stevenson says, "it is only once in a long time the opposition get the ascendancy, and they are very extravagant." This is cool. During the four years of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore—not so far back but that some living men may recollect the facts—the aggregate expenditures, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to \$165,664,049, averaging per annum, \$41,416,000. Now, as we have just seen, the annual expenditures under an economical Democratic administration are averaging EIGHTY SEVEN MILLION NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, or more than double the expenditures of Mr. Fillmore's time.

Under Democratic rule in six years the national expenditures have more than doubled!

What has been done with the money? Next week we will endeavor to show what has been done with a portion of it.

St. John, N. F., Aug. 11.  
Mr. Field telegraphed to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company that before he left London it was decided unanimously that after the Queen's and President's messages are transmitted the lines will be kept for seven weeks solely for use of electricians to enable them to thoroughly test the various modes of telegraphing, that the Directors might decide which was the best and most rapid method. It was considered that when the line was once thrown open for business it would be difficult to obtain its use even for a short time for tests. Due notice will be given when it is ready for business.

Mr. Field left here in the U. S. steamship Niagara for New York at 5 o'clock this evening. The Niagara was towed out of harbor by the steamer Porcupine, which returns to Portsmouth.

High School for Young Ladies, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THE next session will commence on the second Monday in September. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embraced in the course of instruction.

Terms per Session of 20 Weeks, \$20.00  
Aug. 16, 1858—H. J. R. HENDRICK.

Coffee.  
JUST received and for sale  
20 Bags Java Coffee,  
15 Pockets Old Government Java Coffee,  
5 Bags Laguna Coffee.  
Aug. 16, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

SUGAR.  
5 hhds Prime New Orleans Sugar;  
15 hhds Reserve Sugar;  
15 bbls crushed sugar;  
5 bbls Powdered Sugar;  
5 bbls Granulated Sugar;  
4 boxes Large and Small Leaf Sugar.  
In store and for sale by  
Aug. 16, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

Farm at Private Sale.  
THE farm on the Steamfurnace Turnpike, formerly owned by Hiram Hart, about 1½ miles from the Georgetown and Frankfort Turnpike, containing 12½ acres, and well improved with all necessary buildings and one of the finest orchards in the county, is offered at private sale.

A further description deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to purchase will, of course, call and examine it for themselves. For terms application may be made to me on the premises, or to Col. JAMES T. WALK, at Centreville, Bourbon county, Ky.

\*Paris Citizen copy until forbid and sent bill to J. T. Ware.

Cash for Wheat.  
We are purchasing Wheat at the highest market price, and will pay CASH for it upon delivery to us at SPRING STATION DEPOT, the DECKER FARM, FRANKFORT, or any other point upon the Railroad, when notified of the same. One of the parties will be found at all times at the Decker Farm, and the other at the Depot in Frankfort.

G. H. RADFORD,  
WM. J. CAMPBELL,  
for which we will pay CASH.  
Aug. 16—Intw.

STATEMENT OF THE PHOENIX INSURANCE CO. OF Hartford, Conn., on the 1st day of June, 1858.

To the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act of the Legislature of said State, passed March 2d, 1856, and entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies."

The amount of its Capital Stock, which is paid up in full, is	\$300,000
The Assets of the Company are as follows:	
100 Shares United States Trust Company Stock, N. Y., par value \$5,000, market value	\$5,500.00
100 Shares American Exchange Bank Stock, N. Y., par value \$20,000, market value	20,500.00
200 Shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, N. Y., par value \$20,000, market value	21,000.00
300 Shares Bank of Commerce Bank Stock, N. Y., par value \$20,000, market value	20,800.00
200 Shares Merchants' Exchange Bank Stock, N. Y., par value \$10,000, market value	10,600.00
100 Shares Continental Bank Stock, N. Y., par value \$15,000, market value	15,600.00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, N. Y., par value \$7,500, market value	7,750.00
100 Shares Ocean Bank Stock, N. Y., par value \$5,000, market value	5,400.00
100 Shares Phoenix Bank Stock, N. Y., par value \$18,300, market value	18,250.00
100 Shares Phoenix Bank Stock, Hartford, par value \$18,300, market value	18,300.00
100 Shares Merchants and Manufacturers Bank Stock, Hartford, par value \$17,500, market value	17,500.00
100 Shares State Bank Stock, Hartford, par value \$10,000, market value	11,500.00
100 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, par value \$7,500, market value	8,000.00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, Hartford, par value \$5,000, market value	5,000.00
100 Shares Connecticut River Bank Stock, Hartford, par value \$2,500, market value	3,000.00
100 Shares Hartford County Bank Stock, Hartford, par value \$500, market value	500.00
100 Shares Citizens Bank Stock, Waterbury, Conn., par value \$6,000, market value	6,240.00
100 Shares Waterbury Bank Stock, Waterbury, Conn., par value \$1,500, market value	1,970.00
100 Shares Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford, Conn., par value \$400, market value	400.00
90 Water Bonds of the Town of New Britain, Conn., par value \$10,000, market value	10,000.00
Amount loaned on mortgages of Real Estate,	47,200.00
Amount loaned on pledge of Bank and other Securities,	1,125.00
Cash on hand and in Bank,	2,510.00
Balances due from Agents and others,	7,580.50
Accumulated interest on loans,	1,812.15
Total Assets,	\$319,117.14

The liabilities of the Company are as follows:  
Losses adjusted and due, none.  
Losses adjusted and not due, \$2,450.00  
Losses (reported) unadjusted, 10,500.00  
Losses in suspense and waiting further proofs, 1,100.00  
All other claims against the Company, estimated at, 500.00  
Total Liabilities, \$14,550.00

Dated at Hartford, this 1st day of June, 1858.  
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Jefferson County, ss.  
Hartford, July 23, 1858, personally appeared, Henry Kellogg, Secretary of the Phoenix Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed, is true according to his best knowledge and belief. Before me.

C. J. HOLMES, Justice of the Peace.

Auditor's Office, Ky., July 1, 1858.  
This is to certify that HENRY WINGATE, as Agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., (Frankfort Branch Office), has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 2, 1856, and that he has been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, and is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at its office in Frankfort, Ky., under the supervision of the undersigned, and that this license may be revoked if it shall be found that the undersigned, since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and year above written.  
THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

HENRY WINGATE, Agent.  
Aug. 16, 1858—wtdw.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

Young Men.  
Parents, Guardians, and Friends of Education throughout the United States.  
Are requested to address the President of EASTMAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, St. Louis, Mo., for the ANNUAL PAMPHLET and Circular of that Institution, now the largest and most thorough School for the proper education of YOUNG MEN and WOMEN in the Union.

The PAMPHLET contains valuable educational information.  
The CIRCULAR, important and valuable information for FARMERS, MECHANICS, MERCHANTS and PROFESSIONAL MEN.  
Address: H. C. EASTMAN, President Commercial College, St. Louis, Missouri.  
August 13—21w&1w.

## NEW FIRM.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE.  
Having associated ourselves together for the purpose of doing a general business in the way of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Agricultural Implements, will hereafter keep a large stock of the above articles always on hand.

The Dry Goods and Queensware for the present will be kept at the old stand of T. S. & J. R. Page, under the supervision of J. R. Page, where will always be found a large and fashionable assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods of the latest styles and lowest prices. The Grocery establishment, combined with all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Hardware and Woodware, will be kept at the old stand of W. A. Gaines, and under his supervision. We will keep but one set of Books, so that persons dealing with us can have their Grocery and Dry Goods bill combined. Terms cash, or to prompt customers six months.

THOS. S. PAGE,  
W. A. GAINES,  
JAS. R. PAGE.

## LIBERIA, AS I FOUND IT, IN 1838.

By Rev. A. M. COWAN.  
Agent Ky. Colonization Society.  
121 pages, Royal Octavo.

JUST published and for sale at this office. Price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending an address in money or postage stamps. June 18, 1858—H.

Liberia.  
All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice  
J. L. Moore & Son.  
Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination [March 2d, 1858—H.]

Special Notice—To the Public.  
We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1859, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.  
GILLISPIE & HEFFNER  
Jan. 11, 1858—H.

## SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar 10—H.]

Nurse Wanted.  
A liberal cash price will be paid for a good nurse.  
R. W. BLACKBURN.  
June 20, 1858—H.

## TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CIGARETTES TOBACCO, viz:  
10 boxes Star of Richmond,  
10 boxes Diamond Brand,  
10 boxes Heavy Clay,  
10 boxes Old Hickory,  
10 boxes Budd's,  
10 boxes Natural Leaf,  
10 boxes Various Brands,  
10 boxes Smoking Staircase Tobacco,  
2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers.  
Lancaster, Md., Maryland, and Virginia Smoking Tobacco, for sale by  
Aug. 13, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

## FINE LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught. Fine brandy in bottles and on draught. Superior Old Apple Brandy. Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines on draught and in bottles. Scotch and Irish Whisky. Jamaica Rum. Old Kye Whisky. Old Scotch Whisky. Assorted French Cordons. Blackberry Cordons. Anise to Cordons. Maraschino Cordons. Orange Cordons. Holland Gin. Schiedam Schuapp. For sale by  
Aug. 13, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.  
A Select Family Boarding and Day School.  
No. 249 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
THE 17th ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, August 30th. The Board of Instruction will consist of more than twenty experienced and approved Teachers. The Manual Department, under the direction of Professor H. J. Smith, and four other successful instructors, affords unusual facilities for the acquisition of this desirable accomplishment. The instruction of the College is high, open, and airy; the rooms spacious, well furnished, well warmed, and well ventilated. Particular and constant attention will be given, as in years past, to the physical education of the students. Expenses, payable in advance, for boarding pupils, will vary according to the advancement, and judiciously pursued, from \$20 to \$25 per term of five months. Those who may desire to secure a place in the boarding department should make immediate application.

# STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1858.  
Made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, pursuant to the Statute of that State.  
NAME AND LOCATION.  
The name of the company is the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1853, and located in the city of New York.  
CAPITAL.  
The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is, \$200,000 00  
of January, 1858, 953,103 33  
Total amount of capital and surplus, \$793,103 33

ASSETS.	
Amount of cash in Bank,	\$37,000 56
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission,	21,624 75
Amount unimpaired Real Estate owned by the company,	67,004 72
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages paid on First lien of record on unimpaired Real Estate, worth at least \$501,000, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing,	405,000 10
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, on which there is due one year's interest, proper to worth at least \$300,000 in process of foreclosure,	25,000 00
Loans on Stock and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, \$253,467,	150,509 85
All other loans made by the company not included in preceding items, in process of foreclosure,	77,000 00
Due the company on which judgments have been obtained,	—
Assessments on the stock of the company called in and due and unpaid, or promissory notes due and unpaid, for losses actually due and unpaid, (payable January 1st, 1858),	14,275 93
Premiums due and not collected on policies issued at the office,	9,987 52
Bills receivable for premiums on inland Navigation Risks, &c.,	—
Total Assets,	\$934,412 24

LIABILITIES.	
Amount of losses adjusted and unpaid—none.	—
Amount of losses incurred and in process of adjustment,	\$16,571 16
Amount of losses reported on which no action has been taken by the provision company,	8,425 19
Amount claims for losses resisted by the company,	14,232 79
Amount dividends declared and due and unpaid,	1,700 00
Amount dividends either cash or scrip declared, but not yet paid,	—
Amount money borrowed,	—
Amount all other existing claims against the company,	—
Total amount of losses, claims, and liabilities,	\$41,100 01

The greatest amount loaned in any one risk is \$9,000, but will not as a general rule, exceed \$4,000. The company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village, or block, it being the intention of the company to restrict its risks in such a manner as not to lose more than \$10,000 by a single fire. No part of its capital or earnings are deposited in any other State or country for the purpose of securing a loan or acting as a collateral security for a loan.



**GEO. A. ROBERTSON,**  
DEALER IN  
**Confectioneries & Groceries,**  
CORNER ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND THE CHOICEST ARTICLES IN HIS LINE, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

**Tobacco and Cigars.**  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT  
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.  
A. found at  
April 22, 1895.

**WISKY—**  
OLD BOURBON WISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale at  
April 22, 1895.

**RISH WISKY—**  
Old Irish Wisky, the very best in the State at  
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S,  
April 22, 1895.

**For the Toilet.**  
COLOGES, EXTRACTS, PERFUMERY, POMADES, SOAPS, BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC., AT  
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S,  
April 22, 1895.

**WINE—**  
The best quality of MADIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.  
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S,  
April 22, 1895.

**TEAS! TEAS!!**  
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS IN PACKAGES OR bulk, a superior article at  
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S,  
April 22, 1895.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c.,**  
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE  
BY  
**Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,**  
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERY,  
Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
**\$300 REWARD.**  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that THO. ROBERTSON, on the 2nd day of April, 1895, in the County of Jefferson, killed and murdered James Blackburn, and has since fled from justice.

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